The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5242 號二十四百二千五第 日四念月七年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1874. 五年禮 號四月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 3, MENZALEH, French steamer, 1,008, Pasqualini, Yokohama 26th August, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Sept. 3, ST. LUCIA, Spanish corvette, Don Toré Vez, Manila 29th August.

Sept. 3, SOMERSET, British str., 654, Henry M. Morris, Glasgow July 17th, and Singapore 27th August, General.—GRAN, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Sept. 3, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, Burnie, Foochow 30th August, Amoy 31st, and Swatow 2nd September, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Sept 3, CHARLES ALBERT, French str., 768, Clesmadeux, London 24th June, Port Said 15th July, Suez 3rd August, Singapore 25th, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Sept. 3, HINDOSTAN, British steamer, 991, Miller, Calcutta 16th August Penang 23rd, and Singapore 26th, General.—D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Sept. 3, FORMOSA, Spanish steamer, 355, Morales, Manila August 30th, General.—VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Sept. 30, H.M. gun-boat ELK, 464 Comdr. J. B. Bennett, Canton 3rd August.

Sept. 3, IMOGEN, British bark, 383, Hughes, Coote August 17th, Rattans.—THOMAS HOWARD & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 3, LUCKY, for Chefoo.

Sept. 3, TAT WATT, for Newchwang.

Sept. 3, DENMARK, for Shanghai.

Sept. 3, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.

Sept. 3, VASCO DE GAMA, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Sept. 3, CHLORIS, for Newchwang.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.
August Leffler, str., for Canton.
Irene, for Hamburg.
Vasco de Gama, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Menzaleh*, str., from Yokohama:—
For London.—Mr. N. Bornand and 1 European.
Per *Somerset*, str., from Glasgow, &c.:—
Capt. Moss and family, and 30 Chinese deck.
Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Messrs. Woollatt, Crawford, and Linddahl, 1 European deck and 120 Chinese.
Per *Charles Albert*, str., from Singapore:—
1 European and 94 Chinese.
Per *Hindostan*, str., from Calcutta, &c.:—
Colonel and Mrs. W. Earl and servant, Messrs. W. Deal, and E. S. Barker, and 120 Chinese deck.
Per *Formosa*, str., from Manila:—
2 European and 120 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
150 Chinese.
Per *Vasco de Gama*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco—
For Yokohama.—Mr. J. J. Petrie, Captain Stone, H.M. 80th Regt., and 1 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Captain and Mrs. Taylor and two children, eight Europeans and 209 Chinese in steerage. For New York.—Messrs. J. C. Porter, and G. Bennett, Comdr. C. F. Stanton, U.S.N., Mr. H. N. Tafe, U.S.N.
TO DEPART.
Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—
80 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamship *Menzaleh* reports left Yokohama on 26th August, and had fine weather throughout.

The Spanish steamship *Formosa* reports left Manila on August 30th, and had S.W. winds to Pedro Branco; from thence fine weather with light airs.

The British bark *Imogen* reports left Coote on August 17th. First part had light S.W. and W. winds with rain to Mindoro Straits; thence to port strong S.W. gales, heavy squalls and rain.

The British steamship *Somerset* reports left Glasgow on 17th July, and Singapore on 27th August. Had strong S.W. monsoon with very dirty weather off Muccissfield Bank, and hard W.S.W. gale hauled to South and moderately heavy sea till arrival.

The French steamer *Charles Albert* reports left London on June 24th, Suez on July 15th, Galle August 3rd, Singapore 25th. Had light and moderate S.W. winds and fine weather till 31st, when experienced a severe typhoon commencing from the N.W. veering through West to S.W., and lasting ten hours, during which a high sea rose, after which the wind veered to the S.E. and E. and moderated; bar. 29; after which fresh E.N.E. winds, but fine weather.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 30th August, Amoy on the 31st, and Swatow on 2nd September. First part had light variable winds and fine weather; middle part S. and S.E. winds with hazy weather; latter part light variable and clear weather with high confused sea from the S. and S.E.—In Foochow H.M.S. *Kestrel*. H.M.S. *Modeste* left Foochow with str. *Douglas*. In Amoy H.M.S. *Growler*, U.S. gun-boat *Yantic*, and str. *Rajah*. The steamship *Arratoon Apcar* left Amoy with str. *Douglas*. Passed the steamship *Yesso* bound North, off Danaburg on the night of August 31st. In Swatow, the steamship *Hochung*. Passed a steamer bound North, off Goat Island, at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

The British steamship *Hindostan* reports left Calcutta on 16th August at 8 p.m.; arrived at Penang on the 22nd at noon, and left again on on the 23rd. Left Singapore on the 26th. From Calcutta to Penang experienced some very heavy weather in which some damage was done. From Singapore experienced moderate S.W. winds and fine weather until the 31st, when the wind hauled to the N.W., with a falling barometer and a heavy E.N.E. swell; turned the vessel round and stood to the Southward for twenty hours. On the 1st instant experienced heavy squalls from the N.W., veering to W. with high confused sea. At 4 a.m. stood to the N.E., wind hauling to the S.W. and into S., with barometer rising. On the 2nd experienced a high confused sea from the N.W., with every appearance of a typhoon having passed to the Northward. Spoke the ship *Diana*, bound N.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, August 29th.

August 21st, Nautilus from Hongkong, Taitsing from Hongkong, Catherine Marden from Hongkong; 22nd, Hawkesbury from Hongkong, str. Ningpo from Shanghai; 23rd, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong; 24th, H.M.S. Modeste from Amoy; 25th, H.M. gun-boat Kestrel from Tamsui; 26th, str. Dragon from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 22nd, Carl Wilhelm for Tientsin, str. Ningpo for Hongkong, str. Historian for London; 23rd, str. Yesso for Hongkong, str. Massalia for Yokohama; 26th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong, Aarhuus for Brisbane.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
R. R. Bolliles, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. MCILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.
WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
FRED. F. LOW, IGN. STEINHART, } *Managers.*
1y 1687]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 "
SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ¾ "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO-LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 103, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
NO. 7 Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," occupied by J. M. WALTERS, Esq. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
1362 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.
tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
NO. 2, Seymour Terrace, formerly occupied by Capt. ANDREWS.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE of the two Central HOUSES at the Albany, recently occupied by W. H. BEERETON, Esq. Immediate possession can be had.
tf 1312 Hongkong, 21st August, 1874.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

WE have Established a Branch of our House at Hongkong.
FRAZAR & Co.
Shanghai, 21st August, 1874.

WITH reference to the above, our Offices are at No. 44, Queen's Road.
FRAZAR & Co.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1874. [7d 1371

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.
Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this port, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style and firm of
H. B. MEYER.
tf 1233 Ningpo, 1st August, 1874.

MR. ROBERT HUNTER HILL is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
BRADLEY & Co.
1m 1303 Swatow, 17th August, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 4th September, 1874, at Noon,—
An Invoice of COWARD'S PERFUMERY:—Assorted ESSENCES, GOLDEN OIL, OIL of ROSES and LAVENDER, Marrow and Jamaica POMATUM, Circassian CREAM, Bears' GREASE, MILK of ROSES, Tooth POWDER and BRUSHES, Brown Windsor and Honey SOAP, FLORIDA WATER, SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Also,
Alpaca UMBRELLAS, COTTON SOCKS, BOOTS and SHOES, PEN-KNIVES, SCISSORS, GLASS WARE, Writing INK, Flower VASES, &c., &c.
And
13 Bolts LUMGAIR'S Navy CANVAS, No. 2.
22 " " " 4.
53 " " " 5.
8 Bales Battling CO[illegible]
1 LITHOGRAPH[illegible] complete.
30 Cases SALAD O[illegible]
100 Boxes Yellow SO[illegible] 16s. each.
9 Doz. ROWLAND'S [illegible]ASSAR OIL.
82 " " [illegible]YDOK.
112 " " [illegible]NTO.
1 Lot Short and L[illegible] Field RIFLES.
And
On account of R. S. W[illegible] Co.'s *Estate.*
H (in diamond) 2 { 1 Bale [illegible] MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.
(Damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer
1369 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th September, 1874, at Noon, at Messrs. BAKER & [illegible]'s, No. 24, Queen's Road,
Under drawn or Rent:—
Sundry HOUSE[illegible] FURNITURE, comprising:—
T[illegible] BEDS, SIDEBOARD, Dr[illegible] SUITE, &c., &c.
And
[illegible]XTURES, comprising:—
[illegible] COUNTER, Cheval GLASS, M[illegible]ORS, 3 Sewing MACHINES.
Also,
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, comprising:—
Printed CAMBRICS, Printed MUSLINS, Plain MUSLINS, HOSE and HALF-HOSE, TOWELS, UMBRELLAS, FLANNELS, TICKS, TOYS, Copying INK, BRUSHES, PAPER COLLARS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, and STUMPS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1373 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received Instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 11th September, 1874, at 2 P.M., at No. 9, Wyndham Street,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed-Rooms SUITES, Rep-Covered CHAIRS, Easy CHAIRS and SOFAS, PIER GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, Centre CARPETS, RUGS, Marble-top TABLES, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, PUNKAHS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES and GLASSES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Window CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Also,
A PIANO.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1382 Hongkong, 4th September, 1874.

JAPAN.
A MARRIED LADY (English) living in one of the healthiest suburbs of Yedo, a quarter of an hour's drive from an English Church, wishes to receive a limited number of Children, from 3 to 12 years of age, to Board and Instruct in the usual branches of an English Education.
French and German, if required.
The highest References can be given.
For Terms and all further particulars, application may be made to the Publisher of this Paper.
14d 1321 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND
GAS FITTERS.
Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.
FOR SALE.
PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.
tf 938 22nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

Intimations.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, *in* 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*
Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingst[illegible] & Co.
J. T. [illegible]
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HA[illegible] Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.
BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.);
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.
AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—
1st.—That a Company, to be named "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.
2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.
The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—
One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.
Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial copartnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.
Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Term 1-75-77.)
GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to [illegible] shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....
Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.
APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK), LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
CONDITIONS of CONTRACT for the CHARTER of a VESSEL to proceed from MACAO to TIMOR and back to MACAO:—
1st.—The Vessel will have to leave Macao for Timor within the first fortnight of November.
2nd.—A Certificate of Insurance relative to the good condition of the Vessel must be furnished by the Ship.
3rd.—The Vessel will have to convey about 70 forward Passengers, the Government supplying the Rations, and the Ship Water and Fuel.
4th.—To state the Cost of Meals of each Cabin Passenger, both going and returning.
5th.—Cargo to be transported up to 100 tons, leaving in favor of the Ship the rest of the space for loading.
6th.—A Steam Launch of the following dimensions: Length 43 feet, Extreme Width [illegible] 2 inches, Depth 4 feet 7 inches, will have to be taken on board.
7th.—It must also mention the conditions of the Charter in the hypothesis of the Vessel not being able to carry the said Launch.
8th.—The Demurrage of the Ship at Timor (Dilly) will not exceed 15 consecutive days, beginning to count 24 hours after arrival, to receive Cargo and Passengers of the Government under the same conditions of Articles 3rd, 4th, and 5th; and 15 days of Demurrage can be allowed to the Ship if it be convenient for the loading of the Vessel.
9th.—The Government or the Owner of the Vessel will have to pay a fine of $50 for each day, as Demurrage, in excess of those mentioned in the preceding article.
10th.—Each of the parties becomes at the same time obliged to pay a fine of $5,000, when this Contract is not strictly fulfilled.
Only.—The payment of the fine above alluded to is to be exempted in case of the total loss of the Vessel.
11th.—The amount of the Charter will be paid half in Macao, three days after the departure of the Vessel, and the other half three days after her return.
The Persons wishing to enter into this Charter will have to forward their proposals, in sealed letter to the Harbour-Master of Macao until the 30th day of September next ensuing, to be opened on the 1st day of October before the Junta da Fazenda, when a Contract will be definitely made up with the party, who offers better Conditions and in terms worthy of being accepted by the same Junta.
Harbour-Master's Office,
Macao, 29th August, 1874.
J. E. SCARNICHIA,
1372] *Harbour-Master.*

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after SATURDAY, the 5th September, the Hour of Departure of the Macao Steamer, on SATURDAYS, will be at 2 P.M., as on other days.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
7d 1354 Hongkong, 29th August, 1874.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in Godowns of about 12,000 tons Capacity, at Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustee,
Messrs. R. S. Walker & Co.'s Estate.
1320 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

COALS Landed and Stored by the Undersigned in the Spacious Coal-Sheds, Wanchai, lately in the occupation of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1233 Hongkong, 5th August, 1874.

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.
Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 786 Hongkong, 20

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is now on sale.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

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A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS, IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*), MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.	
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.	
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.	
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.	

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1874.

If there is one fact indisputably established by the whole course of mercantile experience, it is that it is impossible to conduct trade to a satisfactory issue without capital. To this general rule there may of course be exceptions, as no general principles can be absolutely applicable to practical affairs, but when they are found to apply in an overwhelming majority of cases they may be taken for practical purposes as fully proved. At times lucky hits may be made, but they are of rare occurrence, and if we set against them the large number of failures which result from speculative transactions, it must at once be seen that the exceptional successes count for very little in the calculation.

Of late years, however, there has been everywhere a feverish desire to obtain wealth, and people have become more and more inclined to look with disdain upon the old-fashioned but sound principles of action, which, if they are slower, are generally a great deal more sure than the more enterprising attempts of modern days. To save a sufficient amount to serve as capital has been until recently considered a necessary preliminary to entering upon trade on one's own account. Now-a-days a young man in a merchant's office considers he is not getting on as people should do in the nineteenth century if he does not set up for himself in the course of four or five years, and contrive to conduct a business almost without any capital of his own. Unfortunately, however, this principle of action is not so easy to carry out, and the number at home who are able to try their fortune on the troubled sea of commercial life with little or no ballast in the form of hard cash is, though far larger than it should be, small in comparison with those who are able to do the same thing in China.

In no place in the world probably has this idea became more prevalent than out here. It is derived in some degree from the old traditions of the China trade by which mercantile assistants were permitted to trade on their own account while still in the employ of a house. This extremely inconsistent principle has of late years been abandoned to a considerable extent, but it has left behind it the impression that a man who comes out to China is bound, before many years have elapsed, to start as a merchant, and his youthful commercial mind becomes extremely exercised to find means to make money without capital. Everything has been tried, and we believe we may say with confidence, everything which has been tried has proved a delusion. In old times speculations on the rise and fall of Mexican Dollars had immense attractions, and led to enormous losses on the part of those who ventured upon such operations without the means necessary to carry them through. Time bargains in opium have been tried with little better success, and at the present time the great idea is to manage to make something out of share speculations in the same way and with exactly the same result, that is in nine cases out of ten, serious loss and disappointment. We venture to say that very few have ultimately made anything by speculating in shares unless they have had money wherewith to back themselves up, and yet, though experience fully proves this to be the fact, there are still large numbers who venture like moths around this attractive but delusive candle until they have singed their wings or put an end to their silly existence.

Whatever form the attempt to make money without capital, otherwise than by saving may take, the operation is the same. It is little more than a game at fox and geese, in which the fox is banker, and in the end is bound to win. The capitalist calm and undismayed, like Virgil's hero, amidst the storm of popular clamour, pockets his percentages and watches the small people puzzling their wits to find means whereby they can hold out as long paying interest as he can while receiving it, and knowing full well that as Providence is on the side of the biggest guns in warfare, he is on the side of the big balances in the commercial strife which forms so great a part of the battle of life. Time bargains might well be so called because it is only a question of time for the monied man—who can hold out against all contingencies, can make and re-make his own market, and is in every way master of the situation, to win against the speculators who can hardly face a single reverse, and can keep going only by force of financing and finessing. However attractive such operations may seem to be at first sight, it can be shown almost mathematically that the chances against success are immense, and that for one man who is not able to back himself with capital who wins, there must be hundreds who under the same circumstances must lose. Warning after warning has been given both in Shanghai and here of the disastrous results of such attempts. The Press has denounced the practice in its columns, Judges have fulminated in awful periods against it from the Bench, all thoughtful men have united in recognising its hollowness; but still there are people found infatuated enough to go on in this exciting reckless game till they have ruined themselves, and are indeed lucky if they have only plunged themselves into heavy liabilities, and have not, as has been too frequently the case, dragged themselves and those connected with them into lasting misery and disgrace. There is after all but a very fine line of demarcation between a man's speculating to such an extent that he knows, if he loses, he must fail to meet his liability, and fraud such as the law justly visits with its deserts, and to this last venture the moneyless Time venturer is conducted by an almost irresistible train of circumstances, as he finds what he imagines is luck, but what in reality is only the difference between trading with money and attempting to do so without it, against him. He makes a desperate effort, doubles and redoubles his stake, and unable to await the results of his own transactions weakens his own market at every new plunge he makes. Then come the results always discreditable, at times utterly disgraceful; and numbers of other geese who are playing at the same attractive game, cackle out their indignation against their fallen brother and yet send off their brokers buying at this premium or selling at that "dis" for delivery at this or that day, and continue to swell the number of the glorious band of commercial heroes, who deem themselves able to disprove the well-known proverb "*ex nihilo nihil fit.*"

The steamer *Sea Gull* was to leave Singapore six hours after the *Hindostan*.

The steamer *Donnai* is reported as having passed through the Gaspi.

The s eamer *Consolation* left Shanghai, for this port, on the 2nd inst., and the steamer *Chinkiang* yesterday, the 3rd instant.

WHAT THINGS ARE COMING TO.—The Spanish steamer *Formosa* reports on entering the Ly-ee-moon pass, a junk bore under her stern and seized the patent log, and refused to give it up until firearms were presented at them.

A bad scene occurred on Wednesday, at the Police Court. The wife of Mr. Brown, Barkeeper at the "Stag Hotel," applied for relief, stating that her husband had deserted her and her children and was living with another woman. She asked the Magistrate's advice, as she and her family were reduced to the verge of starvation, as her husband, although well off, would supply her with no money. His Worship said he could not assist her, and could only advise her to procure such food as was necessary from any of the compradores who would give credit, and tell them to have recourse to her husband, who was responsible for her maintenance.

We learn that the man who was captured at Canton as one of those concerned in the recent piracy on board the *Spark*, made a confession of the facts connected with the affair prior to his death, which took place, it appears, some time after his capture, and not, as stated by our evening contemporary, while he was being taken. He had been seriously wounded in an encounter which had taken place between the junk which he belonged to and another which was to have taken part in the proceedings, but was not up to time, and he had also received some wounds during the desperate attempt which he made to prevent himself from being taken. From these injuries he died shortly after he had made his statement. From his account it appears that it was intended that some seventy men should join in the affair—thirty among the passengers and forty upon a large junk—the one which missed the rendezvous and was employed in addition to the smaller one which took the pirates off after the the affair was over. These men were got together by a species of head pirates who, on the information of one who had been in the habit of travelling on board the *Spark*, promised each to provide so many men. The large junk with forty men on board was unable to come up in consequence of the *Kin-Shan* been delayed in passing the *Spark* by the tide, and consequently took no active part; but it seems that after the piracy was over they came up with the small junk and demanded a share of the plunder; but this being refused on the ground that they had done nothing, a fight ensued in which several men on both sides were seriously wounded. This disagreement among the robbers may possibly have the effect of aiding in the capture of those immediately concerned, and the confession of the man taken at Canton will probably also be of assistance in their capture. We hear that the Authorities at Canton are most anxious to punish the pirates and there is no doubt that the utmost exertions will be made for their capture.—By the *Ella*, which arrived yesterday, we learn that three more pirates had been captured at Canton.

SUPREME COURT.

September 3rd.

BEFORE THE CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR J. SMALE) AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

ELLIS v. MITCHELL.

Mr. Kingsmill moved the Court, on behalf of the defendant in the above case, for leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Snowden in the Summary Court. The grounds of appeal were that the vessel (the *Lathley Rich*) from which the plaintiff was discharged, was an American vessel, that the plaintiff was a United States citizen, and that therefore the Consul was the proper person to discharge the seaman, and that it was by him and through him alone that the discharge could be made. The appeal was made in respect of the damages, and not in respect of the wages.

Mr. Justice Snowden said he wished the case to be appealed, and it was at his suggestion that it had been done. It was important that the question involved should be made quite clear.

The Court granted the appeal.

An Irish post-boy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, the gentleman civilly said to him, "Paddy, are you not very wet?"—"Arrah, I don't care about bein' very wet, but pluze your honour, I'm very dry."

"If," advertised a philosophical victim, "the person who took a fancy to my overcoat was influenced by the weather, the act is serene; but if he did so from commercial considerations, I am ready to enter into financial negotiations for its return."

A Gentleman, having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work. "Oh, I'm not afraid of barrel of ale," said the bricklayer.—"I presume not," said the gentleman; "but I think a barrel of ale would run at your approach."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

3rd September.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULT.

Sunmy, a seaman, charged Ahemid, the serang of the German bark *Nea Granada*, with attacking him in Lower Lascar Row with a clasp knife, and attempting to stab him.

The defendant was formerly a seaman on board, and said they fought before. His Worship sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

WOMEN'S FIGHTS.

Two women, named Kwok Amoey and Ho Afoon, were fined 50 cents for fighting in Centre street, to the amusement of a ring of Chinese who accumulated to witness it.

POLLUTING A STREAM.

P.C. No. 658 charged a cook, named Ng Apo, with polluting a stream near Rose Villa, and he was fined $1 for the act.

NO LICENSE.

P.C. 538 charged Ma Afoon, a miserable looking creature, with hawking about a basketful of cats without licence.

This description of merchandise not being specified in the License Ordinance, the defendant was discharged.

STREET GAMBLING.

Two coolies, charged by P.C. 109 with gambling, near the Harbour Master's office, were sent to seven days hard labour.

PAYING HIMSELF.

So Achun, a bed quilt-maker, charged his cook, a boy named Muk Aling, 16 years of age, with stealing a quilt press.

The defendant said his master owed him money, and would not pay, so he took the press to make him pay.

Complainant admitted indebtedness, but said the mother of the defendant requested him to pay her.

Defendant was fined 25 cents.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Yeen Tai Ping, a hawker, was apprehended in Wellington Street, at 8 o'clock by P.C. 294 loitering about and hovering round a sedan chair, as if he intended to take it.

The defendant said he was sick and stopped in consequence of his complaint. He was ordered to find security in one surety of $5 for 14 days.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Lew Ashing, a Chinese, was remanded till the 7th instant, charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium.

BEFORE C. MARTIN, ESQ.

THE "SPARK" TRAGEDY.

The case in which Wong Chan Ying, apprehended at Wanchai; Wong Asee, apprehended at West Point; Kwok Chi Ping, alias Kwok Ting On, Chan Yip Cheong, Chan Fog Kam, Chan Kau Cheung, and Wong Ohee Hong, apprehended at Aberdeen, were charged with piracy and murder on board the *Spark*, on the 22nd ultimo, was again brought forward.

The Court was again well filled with European gentlemen.

The first witness called was R. A. Brady, who said he was a native of Calcutta, and had been a watchman on board the British steamer *Sparks* for one year. He was on board on the 22nd August. He was asleep in his room when the steamer left Canton. He heard at about noon a great noise, and he saw some armed men rushing about the deck. Some of them with swords, axes, and spanners, came to his door, and seeing this he rushed in and closed the door. The three men outside said "open the door or we will kill you; we have killed all the other devils on board, and will kill you if you do not come out and show where the money on board is." He opened the window and said to them "I beg your pardon, don't kill me and I will do whatever you want me to do." He opened the window with a view of getting on the upper deck. He then saw one standing outside with a short stick, and one had a hatchet. They promised, as he went on his knees imploringly, not to kill him, having previously threatened him. They made him take them to the iron chest in the Purser's room and the one in the compradore's room. On his arrival there he found that they were already broken open. He then went back to his room and one armed man said to him, "you go quick, or I will kill you." Whilst he was in his cabin some Chinese came in for protection. He remained there till the pirates went away and when all was quiet he came out. He went about, and saw several men wounded. He went on the upper deck, and there saw Mr. Mundy lying wounded. He saw that he breathed hard, and he looked round for some of the Portuguese but could see none of them. He then went to Mr. Mundy and wanted to lift him into the cabin and on to a couch; but Mr. Mundy said "Do not touch me, as I am dying, and will not live much longer." He then went into the cabin and saw Captain Brady lying on the deck quite dead. He saw about the deck several of the crew wounded and rolling about in very great agony. On Sunday last at Macao, he had a quantity of jewellery placed before him by Mr. Deane, also some photographs, but he could not identify any of them. On his arrival at Hongkong he went to the Victoria gaol, and there saw a number of men arranged before him. He picked out the second prisoner as one who embarked on board the *Spark* at Canton. He was certain he was on board after the pirates left and went to Macao. He did not see any one killed on board, as he was in his cabin all the time and could see nothing. He could not identify any of the three coats produced. The Chief Mate of the *Spark* was named Julia, and he and the purser lived on board.

Chinese constable No. 239 said, on the 28th ultimo, at noon, he was on duty at the top of Yu-lok Lane, when he saw the second prisoner coming towards him. He saw that the prisoner had something like a bundle under his jacket and in his hand an umbrella. The prisoner saw him, and as he drew near the prisoner went into house No. 13, in the Lane, before he had reached him. He went into the house and looked in, and near the doorway saw a man laying on a bed. He saw no other person there but looking through a window he could see the second prisoner at the far end of the cook room. At this time a woman came in with a child. He spoke to the woman and said, "There is a man in your house who came in bringing a bundle." She said she did not know anything about a man and asked him (witness) to come in. He went in and saw the prisoner coming out and he seized him. He then went into the cook house and looked into a dirt basket and there found the bundle containing the three coats produced. He found also the umbrella beside the basket. He asked the people in the house whether they knew the prisoner, and they said they did not. He then asked the prisoner where he got the European coats and he said he had been to foreign countries and brought them with him. He took the prisoner to the Court on the 28th ultimo and charged him with the unlawful possession of the coats and the case was remanded till the 31st, and as he had not got any further intelligence about the coats the case was further remanded till the 3rd instant.

Yee Achoy said her husband was named Mui Atuk, and was master of a rubbish cart. She lived in Yu Lok lane, No. 13. On the 27th ultimo she went outside with her child, leaving her husband sleeping at the doorway. On returning she found a constable at her door, who said something about a man having gone in with a bundle. She told him to go in and look for him. She went in with the constable and awoke her husband and she then saw the second prisoner coming out held by the constable. She procured a light and said "Search the place." The lakong went into the second room, which was dark, and used only for rabbish baskets. She saw an umbrella near one of the baskets and the constable found a bundle in a basket. She never knew or saw the second prisoner before that time.

In answer to the second prisoner, witness said she did not say to the constable that he came into her house to look for a friend.

Mui Atuk, the husband of the last witness, corroborated her evidence as far as he knew, after being awoke.

Mr. Biddell le-yuen, the interpreter at the Court, deposed to the second prisoner being brought to the Court charged with the unlawful possession of the three coats and umbrella produced, when he interpreted the case. After the evidence of the constable who apprehended him the prisoner was called on to give his defence, which was that he had been to the Sandwich islands and other foreign countries, and the coats and umbrella were his own. He went there as an emigrant coolie. He came back and went to his own home (Tamsui) and came back on that day, the 27th ultimo. He went into the house, where the constable arrested him, because a friend of his used to live there and he went to seek him.

Leung Apat said she was a married woman, and her husband was in Shanghai. She first became acquainted with the first prisoner on the 10th Dec., 1873. She knew him as Wong Chun Ying. She did not exactly live with him, but she worked at making mat bags, and the prisoner, who lived with her, gave her $3 per month to assist her to live. The first prisoner was a seaman on a junk. They first lived together in Sai-wo Lane West Point. They afterwards removed to Cho-mee-lane, and lived three months there, then removed to Sung-ching-lane on the 11th July, still at West Point. The prisoner sometimes went away to sea. On the 18th August he went away, but he did not tell her where he was going. He only said the boat was going and would return in about ten days. He came back at daylight on the 25th ultimo. She got up and let him in, as she heard a knock at the door. The first witness said "Oh, Ashing has come back," and it was then she got up. The first witness was sleeping in the passage way. She asked the first prisoner where he had been, to come home so early in the morning, and he said he came in the Hongkong passage boat, and afterwards said he had been to Canton. He remained there one hour, and then went away again. He brought home a towel and a pair of shoes. She saw nothing else, save something like two pieces of clothing and a small bundle which he placed in her clothing tub. The first prisoner never said anything about having made a fortune. The bundle he placed in her tub he said was in his care for a friend. Her curiosity did not prompt her to see what it contained. It was taken out of the tub that morning. He said to her "would you like to remove to Wanchai? She answered "yes!" and he then went away again, having only stayed a few minutes. He came back the same night and said he had taken a house in Tai Wong Street. They removed there the next day in a boat procured by the prisoner. The second prisoner came to the house in Tai Yong Street, and said he wanted to see Ashing (Wong-Chan-Ying) the first prisoner. She never knew him before. The first prisoner showed her the house to move into on the 27th, but did not go in, as he said he was going away. On the morning of the 28th the second prisoner came to the house. She did not know his name. She told Ashing that a man had been to see him, and he said "Oh; that must be Ashing."

His Worship drew the witness's attention to the fact that she said the prisoner was in custody on the 28th, and she said he left the 28th. She was quite right in her mistake about the date. It might have been the morning of the 27th. It was just before 11 o'clock.

The Chinese constable who apprehended the second prisoner said he was arrested by him at 1 o'clock.

Witness, resuming evidence, said the small box belonged to her, and the large box produced was in the room when she removed into it. The room door was locked and she had to get a blacksmith to pick the lock to get into it. The box was locked. She gave the blacksmith 30 cash. When the first prisoner came home she asked him about the box, and he said a man had left it with him. She did see the inside of the box, and saw it consisted of jade bangles, gold chain, gold bangles and hair pins. Ashing said they belonged to him, but the box belonged to another man. She asked him how it was that if the box was not his, that he had the key. He said "Oh, the key was given me to take my things out." She was in the room when the police came. The first prisoner got over the partition into the next room. The police took the box away, and at the station she picked out some of the articles, which she claimed as her own.

Acting-Inspector Rivers, stationed at Aberdeen, said on the morning of the 1st instant, at 5 a.m., Chinese sergeant Ayow said something to him at a window, where he had a view of the harbour, which raised his suspicions. He manned a boat and went on board the fourth defendant's junk, and as he did so, the wife of the seventh threw over a musket into the water, which was dived for. He searched the junk and found two daggers. One was very sharp and appeared as if it had been used lately, there being the appearance of fresh blood on it. The other looked as if it had been soaked in water some time. There was powder and shot on board. He arrested the last five prisoners.

The case was then, at the request of Inspector Gray, on behalf of Mr Deane, remanded till Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 11 a.m.

FOOCHOW.

(*Foochow Herald, August 27th.*)

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Massilia* is, we believe, likely to become the property of the Japanese Government.

We are informed, by good authority, that the Provincial Government contemplates again employing foreigners for service afloat. The present discipline of the men and condition of the vessels is represented to be most ineffective.

The telegraph Company have not yet completed the survey for their line between this place and Amoy, but we hope, ere long, to be in a position to announce the accomplishment of the work, and the fact of being in daily communication with the rest of the world.

It is rumoured amongst the natives that the Formosan difficulty has been settled. The Chinese Government having consented to pay the cost of the Japanese expedition, upon the understanding that the invading force is at once withdrawn from the island.

LONG SERMONS.

There is an editorial article in the New York *Churchman* concerning long sermons: It does not sympathize with persons who complain of the length of the discourses preached by some clergymen, and says that men sit patiently in the jury-box during a trial that continues for hours without complaining. This hardly seems to be a fair argument; men are obliged to act as jurymen whether they want to or not. The article also asserts that an ordinary lecture is much longer than a sermon. There is force in the closing paragraph of the *Churchman's* editorial: "It is plain to every intelligent, thinking Christian that there is a great lack of moral earnestness among Christians. The ordinary hearers of sermons do not desire to think upon the subjects of which sermons ought to treat. Nay, they even dislike to be brought face to face with the solemn facts of this present life in its relation to the next."

NEW THEORY OF COMETS.

The following novel and ingenious theory of comets is proposed in the last number of *Iron*:—"Comets are supposed to consist of thin vapours of gases, held together by the mutual attraction of their particles. Like all bodies so circumstanced, they necessarily assume the spherical form; and therefore the common notion that they consist of a comparatively small and bright nucleus, and an immensely long and illuminated tail, evidently derived from its appearance in the heavens, cannot for a moment be entertained. That their spherical form, as shown by the reflected light of the sun, would scarcely be discernible at the distance of our earth, even though the comet were as dense as the densest cloud of our atmosphere, would not be surprising; but if their attenuation as described by Sir John Herschell be considered, all wonder ceases. Sir J. Herschell says: 'That the most unsubstantial clouds which float in the highest regions of our atmosphere, and seem at sunset to be drenched in light and to glow throughout their whole depth as if in actual ignition, without any shadow or dark side, may be looked upon as dense and massive bodies, compared with the filmy and all but spiritual texture of a comet. Owing to this extreme tenuity of matter, the rays of the sun's light as reflected by it, are absolutely invisible to the inhabitants of the earth; but the other rays, penetrating into the centre of the comet, are refracted by this powerful lens of twenty millions of leagues diameter into the focus which forms the nucleus of the comet, where there is, perhaps, a greater concentration of rays of light than anywhere else, not in the body of the sun. Thence this large body of concentrated light, streaming in a narrow path through the remaining half of the comet, in a direction opposite to the sun, forms that splendid appendage called the tail. It seems scarcely necessary to point out that this mode of viewing a comet accounts for the circumstance of the tail being always in opposition to the sun, whether in advancing or receding. Also for the wonderful celerity shown by the tail in turning round the sun when the comet is in perihelion, and for the rapidity with which the comet darts out its tail after the perihelion passage. It explains, also, on the principle of the aberration of light, the bend which the tails of some comets have towards the region they have left, also the absence of a solid nucleus, and the non-obscuration of the stars by the body of the comet. If the conjecture be correct that the nucleus of a comet is near its centre, and that the comet extends in every direction round the nucleus to as great a distance, at least, as the length of the tail, then it follows that at this present moment the sun is feasting on our comet, and that when it emerges from his embraces a few days hence it will have suffered some diminution of size.

A TERRIBLE THIRTY MINUTES' HISTORY.

The East Wayne county (Tenn.) *Citizen* says: Mr. Kyle was at a neighbour's, house-raising, and his wife, with her youngest child, went to a spring near by to do her washing. After being engaged some time she heard a scream from her little girl, whom she had left at the house, and hastening to the scene, it was her horror to behold a large rattle-snake lying there, with its fangs fastened in the child's arm. She succeeded in killing the snake, and then, thinking of the child which she had left at the spring, hastened there, only to find that this one had climed up to the tub of water and had fallen in and was drowned. This nearly crazed her, and she ran with all her might to where the house-raising was, and screaming with excitement, called to her husband, who was upon the building at the time, and he, through excitement in trying to get down, pulled a piece of timber upon himself and fell, killing him instantly. The friends then went back to where the child and the snake were, only to find each lying dead on the floor. This all happened within thirty minutes.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

In default of the stirring events of some former years, we have had to take up with the appearance of the comet and the fall of the Alabama. Eight hundred years back, so constant is precedent in our land, a comet and a flying man were brought into close connexion with each other, though, as history never exactly repeats itself, there were some differences of detail in the two stories. The flying man of that day was a monk of Malmesbury, Eckelmar by name, who studied the story of Dædalus till he took it into his head to rival him. He fastened wings to his hands and feet, and took flight from the top of a tower. For the space of a furlong, if anybody chooses to believe it, he flew merrily; but then a strong wind blew him to the ground, and he broke both his legs. This was in his youth; in his old age he lived to see the comet of 1066, which was held to foretell the Conquest of England, and he greeted its coming with a prediction of evil, in which, having learnt prudence from his former mishap, he took care not to commit himself to details.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF BISMARCK.

A tall, square man, straight as a pine, and rugged as a larch; a man in plain attire, with an ample brow and gray, retiring eyes, firm mouth and chin, a hard, coarse moustache; a strongly knit, a self contained, a forward sort of man, apparently all nerve and brain, with ready word and open laughter on his lips, and with a countenance so bold and frank that silence, if by chance he should be silent, might appear to hide some ominous thought—such was Bismarck von Schonhausen as he passed me under the linden an hour ago, as hale and kindly as a Winter frost. Gaze on that frame from head to foot, a frame erect and stiff as though the bones were steel, the outer covering mail. The man is all a piece, strong, ready, blunt, aggressive, with a fixed belief in fact, in science, in the rule of three. The gleam of superstition lingers on the face, no doubt, no sentiment, no weakness, no remorse. A rocky and unsympathizing face it seems to casual lookers on. When laughter passes from the ample brow to the unsparing lip, the radiance is more like the flash on burnished metal than the more poetic play of flesh and blood.

HE WAS DOUBTED.

The Elizabeth *Journal* says: "He was a fragile, interesting young man with a dyed moustache. He said his parents were poor but honest, his father being a retired bounty jumper, and his mother had acquired a small fortune from her operations as a professional shoplifter. He said he had never stolen anything in broad daylight, and that his parents had early imbued him with principles of virtue, and taught his youthful footsteps to tread in the straight and narrow path of the horse-thief. He wanted to sell us a book that would enable us to become rich in twenty-four hours and fourteen seconds, teach a blind mule to dance, or marry that lovely and rich orphan next door. That manly independence which actuated one of our family, during the late internecine squabble, when he threw himself upon the altar of his country as a Government contractor, arose within us, as we brought backward the heel of our right boot to wipe a speck of mud from the tail of our coat. Then the muscles of our leg relaxed, and our delicate number four cut the air like a swallow on the homeward fly. We counted the nails in the sole of his shoes, and we wiped our fevered brow."

KILLED BY A RATTLESNAKE.

The Fresno *Expositor* tells of a distressing affair which occurred on the plains in that county, last week: A. S. Heep and some friends started out with a view to examine some land to determine its adaptability for grazing purposes. They had travelled some distance when their attention was aroused by a sharp, whirring noise. Not being acquainted with the sound of a rattlesnake's warning, the party kept advancing, and only stopped when the venomous reptile, which was coiled up and secreted in a dense tuft of dry grass and weeds, sprang forth and buried its poisoned, death-bearing fangs clear through the woollen clothes Heep wore, into the main artery of his left leg, just above the knee. Involuntarily, as he felt the pain of the bite of the snake, he leaned forward to examine the wound, and as he did so, the reptile, which had again coiled up, sprang forward and struck him on the right cheek, about an inch below the eye. By this time his friends came forward and soon despatched the reptile. No remedies were at hand. Rapidly the deadly poison diffused itself through his veins; his limbs and body began to swell; the pupils of his eyes to distend, and soon he was in the throes of death. He died in twenty minutes after being bitten.

BOAT ACCIDENTS.

The *Daily News* remarks that boat accidents in the summer months are as common as railway accidents during the excursion season, and are, for the most part, quite as wilful and preventable. At Margate, the other day, it was a coastguard boat that sank; but even a coastguard boat, and under the charge of coastguardsmen, may be overloaded, may be unfit to carry more than a certain freight even in tolerably smooth water, and may be capsized by passengers on a sudden cruze of fright. The recent accident on the South Devon coast, between Dawlish and Teignmouth, in which four lives were lost, is one of the most lamentable results of sheer wilful folly that we have heard of for a long time past. The circumstances are sad enough. A party of work-people from a manufacturing establishment in Bristol, including a few women and girls, were on their way to the coast for a day's pleasure. At Dawlish, which lies between Exmouth and Teignmouth, a portion of them got out, intending to go on to Teignmouth by road. Not being able to agree with the flymen, they hired a boat, the boatman telling them that he could not take less than nine at sixpence a head, which was certainly a moderate charge. The "accident" to the unfortunate Bristol excursionists could not be more easily accounted for if it had been deliberately planned. Here was a boat capable of carrying at most seven passengers safely in smooth water. On this occasion the water was not quite smooth; the boat was carrying eleven persons in all, including four women, and was managed by one boatman and a lad. The boat was down to her gunwale in the water at starting; there was a race of tide, which, with something of a breeze blowing, made sea enough to flood such a boat as that, laden to the water's edge, and to frighten the poor women on board into fits. Then the boatman, seeing his danger, tried to pull the boat to the shore through the surf, a process, even under the most favourable circumstances, not unattended with risk. The women become unruly and unmanageable from alarm, jump suddenly up, topple the boat over and are all drowned. The boatman and the lad swim to shore, and the former is committed at the inquest to take his trial at the assizes on a charge of manslaughter for wilfully endangering the lives of passengers who in their ignorance had entrusted themselves to his care, in a boat unfit to carry, even in smooth water, more than half the number; and which with even half the number only of frightened passengers and women could hardly have got in safety through a breaking surf.

"Telling an University" is a new and elegant phrase.

"Why do you choose to live a single life? asked a fashionable idler of an estimable young lady.—"Because," she replied, "I am not able to support a husband."

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR.

In the House of Commons, recently, Sir J. Hay, on behalf of Mr. Forsyth, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would lay upon the table copies of any representations which had been recently made to her Majesty's Government by the Committee of West India Planters and Merchants, and of any despatches consequent thereupon on the subject of the injury inflicted upon the British sugar-producing Colonies by the continued exportation of sugar under bounty from France and other continental countries, and whether her Majesty's Government, seeing the disastrous consequences likely to ensue to the sugar trade of the United Kingdom if steps were not taken to place sugar imported into this country from the British Colonies upon an equal footing with that imported from the Continent, would take measures as soon as possible to remedy the grievance complained of.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the first part of the question, said there was of course no objection to produce the representations referred to, and that the hon. member might move to have them added to a return which was at present being prepared on the subject by the Foreign Office, in accordance with a motion of the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets. It was not very easy to give a thoroughly satisfactory answer to the second part of the question. As far back as 1864 a Treaty was concluded between England, France, Holland, and Belgium upon the matter referred to, and it was hoped that the provisions of that Treaty would put a stop effectually to the system of bounties, which was practically maintained in France, and perhaps, also in other countries. Although the Treaty had been in operation for 10 years, the effect which had been given to its stipulations by France especially, had not been such as to realise the expectations which had been formed. He feared there would be very little use in continuing to press upon France the desirability of giving due effect to those stipulations. At the same time, the French Assembly had lately adopted a law with the object of introducing the system of refining in bond, and if this plan was carried into effect the grievance complained of might be remedied. It was to be hoped France would see that it would be to the interest both of the taxpayer and the producer to put an end to the artificial system of bounties. It would not, however, be consistent with the dignity of this country to press the point more than it had done, although her Majesty's Government would always bear the matter in mind.

APES.

(*Liberal Review.*)

The propounder of the Darwinian theory is not a popular man. Many people have never forgiven him for saying that men and women are simply improved monkeys, their ancestors having been hairy apes, and so they revel in the luxury of continually abusing him, and of declaring his views to be as absurd as they can well be. Perhaps they are justified in acting thus. Certainly it is not pleasant to be told that we are more nearly allied to the gorilla tribe than we imagine, and the young man who is struggling in the toils of love may be excused a little irritation upon his being told that his lady love had for forefathers monsters who exceed in ugliness and ferocity anything that can be seen inside a travelling menagerie. At the same time, the latter would do well to remember that pretty young ladies have very frequently got uncommonly ugly and disagreeable papas, and the former would not wisely to make themselves as much unlike apes as they can, instead of getting into a fume with an individual who has, apparently, proved to his own satisfaction, if not to that of other people, the disagreeable source from which he and his neighbours have come. Mr. Darwin, had he chosen, might have shown that many people resemble apes in one most important particular, and that particular is in the mutual possession of a strong imitative instinct. He might, indeed, have gone further and proved that this imitative instinct is not only possessed by an extremely large number of people, but is fostered in a variety of ways. As a matter of fact, the man who fails to indicate that he has it in an eminent degree, rather than the man who does the opposite, is held to be an object deserving of public ridicule and reprobation. The individual who is careful that his coat shall always be of the same cut and pattern as those of the coats of a large number of people may pass through life without incurring the reputation of being other than a sensible being. So may the person who says ditto to what other people have been saying for ages, and who steadily keeps in a beaten track which has been so steadily trodden upon, that the difficulty is not to remain in the right way, but to get out of it. On the other hand, the wretches who dare to think independently—fortunately there are few of these—who dress, eat, and comport themselves in defiance of conventionality and in utter disregard of whether they are acting like other people or not, and who enunciate thoughts which have not been filtered though so many generations that they have become attenuated skeletons of ideas, out of which all the nutriment has been taken, but which on the contrary, appear as if they have been drawn from a fresh and unexplored spring of inspiration, are looked upon as dangerous characters, and grave doubts are entertained as to their sanity. The truth appears to be that the world cannot stand originality, and has an instinctive hatred of anything new, admitting that there be such a thing under the sun. It never takes kindly to untried things and fresh ideas until they have been before the public gaze so long that all traces of novelty have completely departed from them.

If the imitative instinct is too perceptibly apparent in most people, it is objectionably obtrusive in the person whom we have taken the liberty of dubbing the human ape. This creature seems almost invertebrate, and he would as soon think of attempting to fly—like the unhappy man who was recently killed—as of separating himself from the crowd in which it is his delight to mingle, and of standing or falling upon the strength of his own individuality. In everything he does, he must follow in the wake of some acknowledged authority. His ties and collars must be of the same cut and colour as are those of the man (it may be men) who leads the "set" to which he belongs; so must his coat, his boots, in fact everything that he wears. He has no opinions worth speaking of which may be called his own. The views he enunciates are faint echoes of what he has heard from some one whose judgment he has regard for, not because he has any reason for thinking it a sound one, but because some one else respects it. You will never find him getting up on a platform and, in face of a hostile crowd, saying "there is my opinion, which is, at any rate, honest, adopt it or do the other thing as you please." He may be much more readily discovered among an audience howling down a speaker, not because he particularly disagrees with him, but simply on account of the fact that other people are howling, and he deems it incumbent upon him to be in the fashion. It is his custom to set up some particular friend as his model, and the result is that, if you are acquainted with both parties, it takes you but a short time to discover that he is merely a feeble copy, out of which all the bright colouring has been taken, of somebody else. He is continually holding his friend up to you as an infallible authority, and of complacently justifying everything that he himself does by asserting that the being he slavishly imitates does likewise. It may be that his friend is a rake, who drinks to excess and performs other things which he ought not to do; in this case the human ape also cultivates bibulous tendencies, disgraces his manhood, and glories in his misdeeds. It may be that his friend is philosophically inclined, and is in the habit of luxuriating in abstract speculation and paying attention to learned books which have no charm for the multitude; when this is so the ape, when he is brought across your path, is almost sure to bore you with the expression of metaphysical ideas, which it is evident he does not comprehend, and which he is unable to sustain by a line of logical argument. There is always a painful hesitation about him begat of a doubt whether he is doing what he ought or saying what he should. Ask him to engage in any undertaking, implore him to go anywhere, and he will rarely give you a direct yes or no; on the contrary, he will wait and see how other people are going to act, and then, so far as possible, he will pursue precisely the same path they are following. Nothing is more painful than the contemplation of the ape-like instinct as it exists in some men. For our own part, we would rather see a man act according to his own natural impulses—by the way, have some people natural impulses?—and

WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

(Saturday Review.)

Women have not been idle lately in asserting their claims to positions hitherto occupied by men. There has been a discussion in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Cowper Temple to authorize the Universities of Scotland "to make such regulations as they may think fit for the admission and complete education of female students." There has also been a discussion in the Senate of the University of London on the question whether it is desirable that the University "should be empowered to admit women to its degrees." This, however, came to even less than the motion in the House of Commons, being rejected by a decisive majority. The recent meeting at St. James's Hall in support of women's suffrage, and the announcement that some thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds have been spent in support of it, testify that, in political life as well as in literature and science, women are determined to seek a place. We shall confine our remarks, however, on this occasion to the efforts which women have been making to obtain University degrees and to become members of the various professions to which these degrees are regarded as preliminary steps. It appears to be admitted that the number of women possessed by this ambition is small; and this is used as an argument in favour of granting what is asked. We are asked to believe that no great harm can result from allowing these few women to have their way, and to obtain, if they can, the object of their ambition. On the other hand, however, those who take a wider view of the subject may reply that it is monstrous to allow so small a minority, moved in a great measure by the strange teaching of Mr. Stuart Mill, to disturb the whole relations of social life. We have here a petty section of restless women constituting themselves leaders of their sex, and endeavouring to induce others to follow a course with is opposed to the good sense and feelings of the vast majority of women; and it is only reasonable in such a case that the interest of the majority of the sex and of society generally should be taken into account. It has been said that women in seeking University degrees merely desire to possess evidence of their competence to teach. But the desire of these fair candidates for caps and gowns of a new fashion, as expressed in their letters and memorials, everywhere testifies that their object is more ambitious. They seek for an "opportunity of correcting their deficiencies by a comparison under a common standard of their attainments with those of men," and they declare that they are "ready to take their share of the world's work" if allowed to do so.

There are some who, while recognising the folly of these efforts, are yet willing good-humouredly to sanction them. They plead that the evil, if it be an evil, will cure itself at last. If this argument had any force, the world by this time must have become supremely wise. Unfortunately follies not only grow old and flourish, but propagate their kind. If it be a folly or an evil that women should assume the character of men, and attempt to do men's work and to compete with men; if it be wrong to encourage women to repudiate an education suitable to their sex, to neglect duties which become them and for the performance of which they are expressly qualified, in order that they may undertake other tasks which nature never designed them to perform, then it becomes the duty of those who see this, not to look on idly in the hope that the folly will cure itself, but to expose and cure it, if cure be possible. To cure a folly as we cure disease, its nature and extent must be understood. In the present instance we find it asserted that there is no reason why men and women should not pursue the same course of intellectual training, seek the same University distinctions, and adopt the same professional pursuits. In fact, it is argued that men and women should be educated alike, and should work alike, and that, as far as may be necessary, all distinctions between the sexes should be obliterated. It is difficult to treat such proposals as regards mental and physical labour seriously. One can only wonder that persons possessed of ordinary perception and even a small amount of common sense should fail to recognize the impracticability of such a course. We do not need the physiologist to tell us that the organization of the sexes is different. It is well known to be so throughout animated nature; the male is organized for rougher, harder work than the female. Possessed of greater strength, of greater endurance, he is the natural provider for, and the protector of, what must ever be a weaker sex. Woman, more finely, more delicately organized, less capable of protracted labour, has her own special duties to perform. In the duties that belong to her she is complementary to man. Nature has ruled it so. If we could conceive it possible that in some future age these fundamental principles should be set aside—that man should look on woman as his rival, not his helpmate, or that woman should regard man, not as her protector, but as her opponent—then would the women of that age have cause to read history with sorrow, and to lament that they were not as their sisters had been. Nor do we need physicians to tell us, as they have done in this country and in America, that women cannot enter on these competitions in which the brain and nervous system are deeply involved without serious peril to the peculiar functions of their sex. The woman who are eager to enter into this new struggle for life with men and to drag others after them would be fighting in unequal fight; not only would they see themselves beaten by men on account of a difference in strength and in powers of endurance, but there are also few of their sex who would not find the regular course of their labours interrupted from time to time by causes which would not affect their male rivals and over which they had no control.

Passing from the general to the particular, let us suppose a woman entering a learned profession. The medical profession seems to be the special object of women's choice, because, as is said, women, being good and tender nurses, are supposed to be therefore easily convertible into skilful physicians and dexterous surgeons. It is said that women desire to be attended by women, and that at least women are specially well fitted to attend to the diseases of children. It is also asserted that there is a scarcity of medical men, and that women might supply this deficiency. It does not require much examination to see that these arguments are feeble and fallacious. It does not at all follow that a kind and watchful nurse will become a skilful and experienced physician, full of resources, ready in applying them, or a dexterous surgeon, cool and unfaltering in difficulties that would paralyse a weaker heart. It does not appear to be true that women generally desire to be attended by women, and it is absurd to suppose that less skill is required in treating the diseases of children than of grown-up persons. Lastly, we believe that the reputed scarcity of medical men is due, not to a want of young men ready to enter the profession, but to the greater strictness of the examinations which it is necessary to pass—a difficulty which must equally present itself in the case of women, and which, as a recent case has shown, is not very likely to be surmounted by them. On the other hand, what must be the position of a female medical student if she associates with her fellows in the harrowing scenes of a *post-mortem* room or, amidst the dismal horrors of the dissecting-room? No one who knows what the course of study of a medical student is can doubt that a woman must be of a very exceptional character if she can pass through these scenes and still retain undimmed those characteristics which are the beauty and ornament of woman's life. If again women do, as some few have done, succeed in obtaining entrance to the medical profession, can they be supposed to be equal to all the emergencies, to the labour and the fatigue which the practice of that profession entails? *Non omnibus contingit adire Corinthum.* All cannot settle in fashionable West End localities where the labour is light and where duties are almost pleasures. The rough must be accepted as well as the smooth. Have women ever made themselves acquainted with the life of a medical practitioner in a thinly peopled region of Westmoreland—riding on horseback to places where no vehicle can travel, doing the work by night for which the day does not suffice, regardless of rest, careless of weather? Women, if they seek to compete with men, must work as men do. Again, female doctors do not repudiate matrimony and maternity altogether, and these are conditions which must present obvious and peculiar difficulties in the professional life of women. Lastly, the moderate amount of success which has been met with even by the few exceptional women who have entered the medical profession in England would seem to show how little room or need there is for this peculiar class of practitioners.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to carry the argument beyond the medical profession. It has indeed been said that some of these ambitious ladies, recognizing the force of such arguments as we have just been using, have turned their thoughts from physic to the law, and hope to find themselves ere long in Westminster Hall or in Lincoln's Inn, wearing the most becoming of wigs and dressed in the most graceful of robes. A female Solicitor-General, nay, even a pretty junior pleading before the Lord Chief Justice, would be more attractive than even Portia in the *Merchant of Venice*, and we have no doubt that her plea would be just as likely to be successful. It is obvious, however, that if a lady succeeded at the Bar, she would naturally aspire to the Bench. Nay, more, if we grant an identity of education and of pursuits for men and for women, the claim may be carried eventually to the woolsack itself, and further we cannot go in the law. There still remains the clerical profession, and around it, though not in it, women have no doubt done good and useful work. The Church itself is, however, for the present apparently beyond their hopes. If women, in pursuing a University career, succeed in entering one or other of the learned professions, the result must be the same. They can only partially succeed in the performance of duties which they are not qualified to undertake, whilst they will fail to fulfil those duties for which nature has adapted them. In their own interest women would do well to avoid, not only the slippery paths of frivolity and false excitement, but the rough and rugged road along which some of their strong-minded sisters are seeking to drag them. A woman's best chance of happiness is in her real place in life, untarnished by silly vanity, undisturbed by mistaken ambition. Sound-minded intelligent women must sooner or later discover that the education which is suitable for man is not adapted for woman, and may ere long perhaps be induced to apply the force of their intelligence to discover that form of education which will most fully develop the peculiar faculties of their sex, and enable them to apply those faculties to pursuits consistent with their place in nature.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

The *Saturday Review* says that Prim and Lincoln were both killed; and Prim died of a wound in the hand, which shows how near the assassin whose ball grazed Prince Bismarck's wrist was to effecting his purpose. It is impossible not to speculate on what would have happened if Prince Bismarck's life had really been taken. Prince Bismarck has encouraged, controlled, and directed the movement against Ultramontanism in Germany, but he has not originated it, nor do those who most sincerely and enthusiastically support it receive their inspiration from him. It is a general movement of the German educated classes. It is possible that, a year or two ago, an assassin who had succeeded in taking Prince Bismarck's life might really have done much to arrest the movement. For it was principally on the authority of Prince Bismarck's statements that the struggle was discovered to be not an ecclesiastical but a political one; and it was Prince Bismarck who fixed the wavering resolution of the Emperor. But assassins are seldom willing to incur the guilt and run the risk of an attempt at murder merely on the speculation that a public man is likely to do harm to what the assassin thinks to be a sacred cause. There was always the chance that Prince Bismarck might not mean what he said. He might be only going to threaten the priests, and might not have the courage ever to touch them. It is only when it has been made practically manifest that Prince Bismarck dares to lay his rod on the backs of the priests and make them feel his power, that fanaticism has risen to the pitch of attempting murder. Most happily the wickedness of the young fanatic has been in vain, and Prince Bismarck has escaped. But even if the attempt had been successful, it would probably have been found that success had come too late.

BLUNDERING JURIES.

Unanimity in juries, remarks the *Hour* (July 21st), is a useful institution when it compels discussion and deliberation in the jury-box, but not when the inconsistent opinions of different sections of jurymen are delivered to the Court as "the verdict of them all." Two instances of what may be called "verdicts in the raw" have lately occurred at the pending assizes. At Lewes a man was tried for committing perjury in swearing that a signature to a bill of exchange was not his. The jury found him "Guilty, but not wilfully or with a corrupt intention." This verdict they explained to mean that the defendant knew the signature to be his, but did not know the nature of the document he was signing. Eventually, under the direction of the judge, they returned a verdict of guilty, and the involuntary and uncorrupted perjurer was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. It was fortunate that the same jury did not try a case of murder, or they might have found the accused "not guilty" on the ground that he did not know the name of the murdered man. The verdict of a Nottinghamshire jury delivered on Saturday in a case of fraud is a modern refinement upon the very ancient finding of "Not guilty, but don't do it again." The defendant was charged with the most serious offence of passing himself off as a certificated schoolmaster without the necessary qualification. A point of law raised in the defendant's behalf may well have confused the common sense of the jurymen, and they found the prisoner "not guilty," but recommended him to mercy. The judge was unable to understand how an appeal could be made to his mercy when the acquittal of the prisoner took the matter entirely out of his hands, and the jury ultimately made up their minds to acquit him altogether. Until more order is introduced into the law itself, it would be useless to attempt to instruct the class from which common jurymen come in the elements of law; but if a clear and simple statement of the obligations of jurymen were available in lending libraries and mechanics' institutes, it is possible that the administration of justice by juries might be more satisfactorily carried out, although we should lose an inexhaustible fund of amusing anecdotes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 3RD, EVENING.

The drug market has kept quiet during the day for all kinds; the following are the ruling prices:—Patna $580 cash, Benares $505 cash, Malwa $605 cash, quoted. Imports per steamer *Hindostan* 1,070 chests Patna, and 562 chests Benares.—Total, 1,632 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1⅛
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2 to 4/2⅛
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2⅛

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—3½ per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,650 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 80 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$193 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$131 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$121 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 90 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Stockfish, 20 piculs, at $3.70, by Kin-hing-sheung to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 20 bags, at $6.20, by Kin-hing-sheung to travelling trader.
White Wax, 4 pieces, at $74.00, by Kin-hing-sheung to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds, 30 bags, at $4.80 by Kin-loong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $19.70, by Kwong-lock-wo to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 8 bags, at $12.70, by Chun-shong to travelling trader.
Fungus, 20 bags, at $55.00, by Chun-shong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
LONDON	Melbrek	Peirce	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Beautiful Star	George Bilton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Everhard	Horstmann	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Juan F. Pearson	Le Boeuf	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Omega	Bruce	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Highlander	J. W. Wilcomb	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Thos. Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Morning Light (str.)	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	On or before 20th inst.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Somerset (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 10th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Mirzapore (str.)	A. Parish		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Rigodit	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON	Regalia (str.)	Harrison		Ah Yon	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Union	Echavarria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Teresa	Barceló	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Yuen-tze-fee (str.)	Harvey		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Charles Albert (str.)		Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Travancore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Amazone (str.)	Champeaux		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Amoy (str.)	Thos. Smith	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at noon.
FOOCHOW	Argonaut	Cameron		A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 7th inst., at noon.
AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Morales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 15,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"AMOY,"
Thos. Smith, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 5th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1330 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"
Captain Wm. Harvey, shortly expected from Amoy, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1367 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1874. [1360

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TRAVANCORE"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1874. [1361

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For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON.
tf 1370 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"MORNING LIGHT,"
2,377 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will be positively despatched on or before 20th September.
Rate of Freight, $5 per Ton. Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1350 Hongkong, 29th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"OMEGA,"
Captain Bruce, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1318 Hongkong, 24th August, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"BEAUTIFUL STAR,"
George Bilton, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 18th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"TERESA,"
Capt. Barceló, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1288 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Barque
"EVERHARD,"
Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"JUAN F. PEARSON,"
Le Boeuf, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1259 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"SAN JUAN,"
(late American Ship "James R. Keeler.")
A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Captain Echavarria, will have *immediate despatch* for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1185 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship
"HIGHLANDER,"
J. W. Wilcomb, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1179 Hongkong, 27th July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper Ship
"LATHLEY RICH,"
Thomas Mitchell, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo already engaged, will take Freight at reduced rates, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1313 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1874.

FOR LONDON,
(To follow the "SING TAI.")

THE Clipper Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. Peirce, will load here, at Whampoa and Macao, for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
or
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1232 Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commander H. RIODDIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 4th September, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th September. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, August 31st, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MIRZAPORE*," Captain A. PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 12th September, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 11th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 31st August, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FO

Extracts.

ON READING DORA WORDSWORTH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A JOURNEY IN SCOTLAND IN 1803, WITH HER BROTHER AND COLERIDGE.

I close the book. I shut my eyes,
I see the Three before me rise,—
Loving sister, famous brother,
Each one mirrored in the other.
Brooding William, artless Dora,
Who was to her very core a
Lover of dear Nature's face,
In its perfect loveliness,—
Lover of her glens and flowers,
Of her sunlit clouds and showers,
Of her hills and of her streams,
Of her moonlight—when she dreams;
Of her tears and of her smiles,
Of her quaint delicious wiles;
Telling what best pleasures lie
In the loving, unspoiled eye,
In the reverential heart,
That in great Nature sees God's art.

And him—the man "of large discourse,"
Of pregnant thought, of critic force,
That grey-eyed sage, who was not wise
In wisdom that in doing lies,
But who had "thoughts that wander through
Eternity"—the old and new.
Who, when he rises on our sight,
Spite of his failings, all bright,
With something of an angel-light,
We close the book with thankful heart,
Father of Lights, to Thee, who art
Of every good and perfect gift
The giver,—unto Thee we lift
Our souls in prayer, that all may see
Thy hand, Thy heart, in all they see.

—*Spectator.* ARRAN.

HOW MAN'S FOOT IS HOLLOW.

When the evil spirits were turned out of heaven, they took the sun with them, the devil carrying it stuck on a lance across his shoulder. The Archangel Michael was sent to recover it, but could not do so for a long time. At last, however, he induced the devil to dive into the sea, caused its surface to freeze hard as soon as the fiend had disappeared beneath it, and set off at full speed for heaven, carrying with him the sun, which the devil had been obliged to leave on the shore, for fear of drying up the sea if he took it with him. Up came the devil to the frozen surface, summoned by the screams of a magpie he had left in charge, burst through the icy obstacle, and gave chase to the flying Archangel. The good spirit succeeded in getting into heaven with his prize, but, just as he crossed the threshold, the evil one tore a piece of flesh out of the sole of one of his feet. By way of consolation, "from that day there appeared a small hollow in the sole of man's foot, and thus it has remained unto this day."—*Servian Legend.*

HOW WIRT FOUND A WIFE.

A recent sketch of the loves of the great lawyers contains this touching incident in the life of William Wirt: In his younger days he was a victim to the passion of intoxicating drinks which has been the bane of so many distinguished in the legal profession. Affianced to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, he had made and broken repeated pledges of amendment, and she, after patiently and kindly enduring his disgraceful habit, had at length dismissed him, deeming him incorrigible. Their next meeting after his dismissal was in a public street in the city of Richmond. William Wirt lay drunk and asleep on the sidewalk, on a hot Summer day, the rays of the sun pouring down on his uncovered head, and flies crawling over his swollen features. As the young lady approached in her walk her attention was attracted by the spectacle, strange to her eyes, but alas! so common to others who knew the victim as to attract little remark. She did not at first recognise the sleeper, and was about to hasten on, when she was led on by one of those impulses which form the turning point in human lives, to scutinize his features. What was her emotion when she recognized in him her lover! She drew forth her handkerchief and spread it over his face and hurried away. When Wirt came to himself he found the handkerchief, and in one corner the beloved name. With a heart almost breaking with grief and remorse he made a new vow of reformation. He kept that vow, and he married the owner of the handkerchief.

HOW TO DEVELOP BOTH SIDES OF THE BRAIN.

What I have called the four points of importance, and particularly the three first, show that there is a connection between the development of the brain as regards mental faculties and the development of the brain as regards leading movements in one side of the body. There is a great chance, therefore, that if we give a good deal of attention, or, better, as much attention to the left side of our body as we give to the right, there is a great chance that we would have two brains as regards mental functions, instead of one as we have now. There is no doubt that we can improve the two sides of the body constantly. The facts I have mentioned, as regards those children having atrophy on the left side of the body, do not leave room to doubt. It is clear we can develop the left side so as to make it exercise all the functions which exist in most of us in the right side of the brain, and if so in cases of atrophy on one side of the brain, why not so in cases in which we have two brains? I think, therefore, the important point should be to try to make every child, as nearly as possible, exercise the two sides of the body equally—to make use of them alternately. One day or one week, it would be one arm which would be employed for certain things, such as writing, cutting meat, or putting a fork or spoon in the mouth, or in any of the various organs in which both the hands and the feet are employed. In this way it would be very easy indeed to obtain a great deal, if not all. We know that even adults can come to make use of their left arm. A person who has lost his right arm can learn to write (difficult, it is true, because in adult life it is so much more difficult to produce these effects than in children), and the left arm can be used in a great variety of ways by persons who wish to make use of it. It is perfectly well known that the left arm is employed in playing on the piano or on certain other instruments almost as well as the right arm. Therefore, there is no difficulty in training children to make use of both sides of the body, equally. There is also another fact as regards the power of training. Even in adults who have lost the power of speech from disease of the right side of the brain, the left side of those patients, with great difficulty, will come to learn. They always have more difficulty than children do, but they learn if they are taught in the same way. It is the same kind of teaching that we employ for a child when we try to make it speak; it is the same way that should be employed to teach an adult who has lost the power of speech. It is so also as regards gesture and the rest. I have trained some patients to make gestures with the left arm, who had lost the power of gesture with the right, and who were quite uncomfortable, because their left arm, when they tried to move it, at times moved in quite an irregular way, and without any harmony. There is a power of training, therefore, even in adults, and if so, that power exists in children, and as we well know that we can make a child naturally left-handed come to be right-handed, in the same way we can make a child who is naturally right-handed come to be left-handed also. But the great point should be to equally develop the two sides.—*Dr. Brown Sequard.*

THE ALABASTER CAVE IN EL DORADO.

The other day we took advantage of an opportunity to visit Alabaster Cave, a locality that has attacked some attention for the past ten years, but which, if better known, would be visited by a large number of tourists. The cave is situated in some limestone bluffs in El Dorado country, about a mile from the American river, and some eight miles from Auburn. Being such a distance off the road, a great many do not visit it on account of the distance they are required to drive, but in pleasant weather the ride is an attractive one and the suspension bridge over which he American river is crossed at Rattlesnake Bar is in itself worth the trip. There are but few caves in California, and this one, though not very extensive, is one of the most beautiful in the State.

Its discovery was the result of an accident. In April, 1861, George Haldeman and John Harris, in the employ of Wm. Gwynn, were blasting the limestone for the purpose of erecting a limekiln and putting in a heavier charge than usual, a hole was blown through into the cave, which before that time had unknown to the light of day. An exploration developing the fact that the cave was of considerable extent, and worth some attention, an entrance was made about seventy feet further east, which is now used altogether, the first opening being closed up in building the kiln. The entrance, which resembles very much the ordinary mining tunnel, is pierced about ten feet through the rock, where it meets a gallery leading directly into the cave. This gallery is over fifty feet in length, about twelve feet wide and ten feet high. Following it on a descending grade, the explorer enters the first chamber, an irregular-shaped room, nearly one hundred feet square, and from eight to twenty feet high. The roof and sides of the cavern are covered with deposits from the lime-water that tickles slowly through the crevices of the rock, and numerous stalactites depend from the rocks overhead. The floor dips sharply to the north, and from that end of the chamber several galleries, nearly a hundred feet in length, lead into the rock, only one, however, connecting with other chambers. In the north-west part of the chamber we pass into the second room, still lower down. It is about 30 feet wide by 60 feet in length, and the floor is 38 feet below the level of the entrance to the cave. There is 160 feet of rock and earth above our head at this point, and yet we noticed the fine fibrous roots of the pine-trees that had forced themselves through the rock this great distance, and were hanging from the roof. The roof of this chamber is about 25 feet from the floor, and in one place is a chimney that reaches as much further above into the rocks. Turning to the left we pass through a hall or gallery, from 5 to 10 feet wide, and over 40 feet long. This gallery is as much as 10 feet high through the greater part of its extent, but in one place it narrows down so that the visitor has to stoop down to get through, and finds the cold, damp walls closing in on him like a tomb. To the left of the hall is the bridal chamber. A small circular room, with a dome-like roof, the surface of which is covered with the lime deposit, and glitters in the light as though inlaid with diamonds. In this chamber, some years ago, a romantic couple were married. Passing on through the gallery, we enter into the third and last chamber, a room fully 80 feet long by about 30 wide, and 30 high. At the north end of this chamber is the "pulpit," a projection of the rock, which, covered with the prevailing deposit, makes quite an ornate speaking stand, if any one could keep his footing on its slippery surface. At the south end is the opening in the rock where the walls of the secret cavern were first pierced, and its existence made known to the world. At various places throughout the chamber, limestone are seams of slate, and one of these, hanging some distance below the encasing rock, which looks as if it might have been worn away by the action of water, has suggested to some highly imaginative person the shape of the American eagle, and it has accordingly been so christened. Passing out of the third chamber through a narrow entrance, the visitor finds himself in the first chamber, near the entrance, after having travelled about an eighth of a mile. The whole interior of the cave is very beautiful, and when brilliantly lighted up, is a sight worth seeing. Extinguishing the candles, leaving us in total darkness, our guide proceeded by an arrangement of mirrors, to throw a streamer of sun light into the innermost recesses of the cavern, bringing out its hidden beauties in a more effective manner than even a full illumination with lamps or candles. After spending a couple of hours very pleasantly, under the guidance of J. V. Wardwell, who has charge, we reluctantly came to the surface.—*Placer Herald, July 18th.*

THE HORSE.—A little boy commences his composition on "The Horse" thus:—"The horse is a very useful animal. It has four legs—one on each corner."

A DECIDED LIBEL.—We have no desire to be acquainted with the man who perpetrated the following:—

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice, then, to make amends,
Made women's tongue the longest."

A New York lady, upon returning from a voyage to England, called upon a friend, another lady of position, and while recounting the various objects of interest visited, mentioned among others the tomb of Shakespeare.—"What!" replied the other; "is Shakespeare dead?"—"Why, what a question! didn't you know it?"—"Why, no; when did he die?"

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

W. L. F. P. A.

HANKOW to LONDON:—

TEA per Mail Steamers	2¾	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2¼
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2¼
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1¾	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.

Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris 5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHIERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf. 885

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅓ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month,	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do.	do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, [illegible] of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1[illegible]

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 3rd September, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$102.00 a $115.00
" 28 a 32	"	116.00 a 118.00
" 36 a 42	"	120.00 a 128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.85 a 1.90
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.20 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.05 a 2.30
" 64 a 68	"	2.45 a 2.60
" 68 a 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.30 a 2.35
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.35 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.35 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.60 a 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.22
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.60 a 3.65
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22	"	0.15 a 0.16
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.75 a 0.76
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	8.70 a 8.80
" *HM* Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" " Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	19.20 a 19.00
" S	"	19.00 a 19.50
" *BBB*	"	20.00 a 20.50
LACTINGS, *DD*	"	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per piecul	3.80 a 4.10
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	3.25 a 3.00
LEAD	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per lub.	4.75 a 4.80
" Swedish	"	4.90 a 5.10
TIN, Banka	per piecul	26.00 a 26.50
TIN PLATES	per box	7.80 a 8.00
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	23.40 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	185.00 a 190.00
" American	"	188.00 a 190.00
SPELTER	"	7.00 a 7.05

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per piecul	14.50 a 14.70
" Ningpo	"	15.20 a 15.50
" Tientsin	"	15.50 a 15.70
" Shantung	"	15.50 a 15.80
" Bengal	"	11.00 a 14.50
ALUM	"	1.70 a 1.85
SAPAN WOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a 4.10
" Black	"	3.30 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Saigon	"	1.70 a 1.72
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	
" English steam	"	14.50 a —
" American Anthracite	"	18.50 a —
" Sydney	"	10.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.80 a 3.90
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.90 a 5.20
PEPPER, White	"	16.50 a 18.50
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.50
BEECHE NUT	"	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" " South Seas	"	15.00 a 17.50
BAYAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.35 a 1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.35 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton, white, No. 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	13.50 a 14.00
PEAS, White	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Green	"	1.70 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.70 a 1.82
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.72
MUSHROOMS	"	38.00 a 40.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.50 a 1.70
" Cut	"	2.70 a 2.75
MUSKRAT, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	5.50 a 6.00
" Dried, small	"	6.30 a 6.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.00 a 15.00
" Hankow	"	75.00 a 76.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Van Sin		Aust. str.		P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Smith		Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Bigodit		Fr. str	3660	Messageries Meritimes	Saigon, &c.
Broek		Swed. str	430	F. Deganaer	
Cleomadeus		Trend. str	468	Wm. Pustau & Co	Yokohama
Burnie		Brit. str	865	D. Lapraik Co	East Coast
Vicary		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Banning		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Morales		Span. str	363	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Amoy
Abbott		Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Bell		Brit. str	290	*Master	
Miller		Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Cary		Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Benning		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Pasqualini		Fr. str.	1008	Messageries Maritimes	
Koch		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
E. Smith		Amr. str.	280	Ang. Heard & Co	Macao
A. H. Benning		Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Carroll		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
H. M. Morris		Brit. str	654	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
D. de Tremoya		Span. str	214	H. Kier	
Corner		Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	
		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Cullen		Brit. str	323	Chinese	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Advance	Thompson	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Amanda	T. Harms	Ger. sch	190	Bourjau & Co	
		Siam. bk	262	Chinese	
Amoy	F. T. Voigt	Brit. bk	358	De Mello & Co	
Ardent	R. Glasper	Brit. sh	1171	A. MacG. Heaton	Foochow
Argonaut	Cameron	Span. bk		Lane, Crawford & Co	
Asturiana	R. Mendes	Brit. sh	1709	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	560	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Beautiful Star	G. Bolton	Port. bk	883	Remedios & Co	*For Sale*
Cecilia	Jose Ribeiro	Amr. sh	1157	Messageries Maritimes	
Comet	Bray	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Coquette	Lauridsen	Siam. bk		Chinese	
Diamond City	Schumacher	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Evening Star	L. Bruhn	Amr. sh	1352	Ang. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Highlander	Willcomb	Siam sh	636	Chinese	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Brit. bk	383	Thomas Howard & Co	
Imogen	Hughes	Ger. sch	263	Carlowitz & Co	Hamburg
Irene	Behrens	Dan. bk	356	Rozario & Co	
Johanne Marie	Schutt	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Kim-yung-tye		Amr. sh	1327	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. bk	896	Siemssen & Co	
Lizzie H.	Babson	Ger. sch	246	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Louisa	Schierloh	Siam. sch	552	Chinese	
Lotus	Dethleffsen	Span. bk	384	Romedios & Co	
Maria y Vicente	Suntawloma	Siam. bk	395	Chinese	
Meteor	C. T. Petterson	Brit. sh	428	Rozario & Co	
Mindanao	C. Smith	Chaston	1377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. bk	480	Ang. Heard & Co	New York
Omega	C. Bruce	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. bk	385	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Orange Grove	Hildebrandt	Ger. bk	386	Siemssen & Co	Buenos Ayres
Papa	Blohs	Siam bk	454	Chinese	
Princess Seraphi	W. Donohan	Brit. sh	505	Russell & Co	New York
Rifleman	Bishop	Peru. sh	1406	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Teresa	Barcelo	Brit. sh	979	Gilman & Co	
Titania	England	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	Manila
Union	Echavarria				

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hakodadi
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Singapore
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sl.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hakodadi
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Mosquito	Military Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hakodadi
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Amoy
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	——	——
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bulitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
St. Lucia	Spanish cor.			Don Teró Nez

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA. STEAMERS.					
Behar	Edmond	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	99	Kwok Acheong	
Bengali	Morton	Brit. bk	415	Chinese	
Dan	Halberg	Swed. bk	246	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Everhard	Horseman	Ger. bk	682	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Juan F. Pearson	Le Boeuf	Brit. bk	526	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Melbrek	Pierce	Brit. sh	570	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Norma	Nussbaum	Ger. bk	399	Bourjau & Co	Chefoo
CANTON					
Chon-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Olympia	P. P. Grey	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO. *In port on 31st August, 1874.*					
Callao	A. Vidaurraz